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follow from what has been said and from a remarkable and unexpected biological fact that has been presented to the "Academie des Sciences" by M. Nageotte and Sencert. While observing histologically and microscopically fragments of the dead carotids grafted by them on dogs, which have been killed sometime after, they have observed and followed in all its phases the following phenomena: The arterial wall is formed as we know by several superimposed layers; the middle layer is constituted in the living artery by special cells called smooth muscular fibres separated by numerous thin and elastic "laminas." In the graft killed by alcohol, these muscular cells have disappeared and only the elastic apparatus is preserved. Now, sometime after the suture of the graft, one can see that this graft starts to be repopulated by muscular cells coming manifestly from the surrounding tissues by transversal progression and not from the extremities of the living artery by longitudinal progression. What it proves is that they are distributed at a given time in the total length of the graft, but more numerous towards the external part of the middle layer. These muscular fibres are common cells of the surrounding tissues, ordinary "fibroblastes" as we say, that transform themselves by degrees as we see with the microscope, into muscular cells with special contexture. There we see an evolution of the common cell that transforms itself into a special cell and has the characteristics of the organ into which it has infiltrated. *This fact overthrows completely current ideas on the specificity and fixity of the various kinds of cells.*

But then, the following consequences may be predicted since different organs, whatever they may be, are formed by a connective web or frame that remains when the organ is killed in alcohol and unites again in the graft with the connective frame of another organism, since on the other hand this dead grafted organ is able by its natural reaction to bring on an evolution of the ordinary cells that come alive into it, as far as to give them the specificity that characterizes them, we can imagine what follows: What would prevent us one day from grafting on an animal or a man whose kidney has to be removed, another kidney "killed" in alcohol which will revive by this "metaplastic cellular" function, at the expense of the surrounding ordinary cells and receive characteristic renal cells? What would prevent us from doing it with the heart, with the stomach, and with the brain? The human and social consequences would be tremendous.

What a splendid fiction work in the type of those of Vernes or Wells would it be possible to write on this topic, and is it not stimulating to think that, thanks to the wonderful and profound works of Nageotte and Sencert this fiction of today may perhaps become the reality of tomorrow.

La Psiquiatria Psicologica. By HONORIO F. DELGADO. Lima, Samart y Ca., 1919. 22p.

Despite all dire prophecies, psycho-analysis has been steadily extending its influence so that upon the northern half of the American continent medical doctrine, sociological and historical teaching, and even literature has felt its imprint. Now, as a review of Senor Delgado's pamphlet, which purports to be an epitome of a larger volume on the subject, shows, South America, too, is receiving its interpretation of the new psychology. Indeed, it is claimed that the

work of the Spanish scientist Pinel is in many respects a precursor of the psycho-analytic methods and therapy.

While the scope of the article is too limited to permit of more than the briefest outline of the psycho-analytic theory, it shows very conclusively the author's comprehension of the science, and his familiarity with German, French and English authorities, as evidenced by quotations from Freud, Jung, Silberer, Ferenczi, Janet, White, Burrow, Jelffe, Hall, et als. Although it contains little original material, it is to be recommended to those who desire a summary of the essential points of psycho-analysis in the Spanish language.

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